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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

BERNE, *in* Switzerland, *Nov.* 10.

THE court of Verſailles, and her allies, have diſcovered that a great monarch of the North has, ſince the peace, employed himſelf both in the cabinet and the field. He foreſees what may happen if he looks with indifference on the projects of thoſe potentates who would, by their greatneſs and power, command all the free eſtates which form at preſent the balance of Europe. The Governour of Neufchatel has already furniſhed them with an account of the number of troops which the thirteen cantons can ſet on foot in caſe of neceſſity, and it is found that the canton of Berne alone can furniſh 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the republick of Geneva, which Sardinia has ſo much at heart to become poſſeſſed of, the attacking of it would be attacking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the King of Pruſſia.

PARIS, *Nov.* 14. No monarch of France ever made a more brilliant entry into Paris than our preſent King, on the 12th of this month. The French guards lined the ſtreets through which his Majeſty paſſed in his ſtate coach; he was preceded by four coaches with his officers, after which came the Queen with all the officers of her houſehold, and Monſieur and the Count D'Artois, which made a ſtring of 24 coaches, with the lifeguards going before and behind them; two companies of mouſquetaires and one of lighthorſe opened the proceſſion, and the genſd'arms of the guard cloſed it. The beauty of the coaches, and horſes ſuperbly harneſſed, and the variety of rich uniforms, had a very pleaſing effect. The horſe and foot patrol guarded the avenues, to keep the people in order; the Governour of Paris, the Provoſt of the merchants, and the Lieutenant of the Police, commanded them. The members of the Parliament, who were going to be inſtalled, had all ſuperb carriages with rich liveries. All the ſhops were ſhut, and the houſes in the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed were filled with people. All the bells in Paris rang, the muſick of each troop played, and the air was filled with the cry of *Vive le Roy et la Reine*. Every thing was ſo well conducted that no accident happened, not even at night during the illumination. Some few went and inſulted the chiefs of the reformed Parliament, but they were carried before the magiſtrate, who reprimanded them, and ſet them at liberty again.

LONDON, *November* 15.

IT may afford ſome ſatisfaction to the curious by informing them, that the planet Jupiter is at this time ſo advantageouſly poſited, in reſpect to the earth, that his faſciæ or belts are plainly viſible through a good two feet reflecting teleſcope.

The fire on Sunday night broke out at Mr. Flight's timber yard, near Tabernacle Walk, Moorfields, which conſumed all the timber, as well as the floor-cloth warehouſe, and all the cloths belonging to Mr. Bolton adjoining it, likewiſe greatly damaged the King's Arms alehouſe in the ſaid Walk, and four other ſmall houſes; the flames were ſo rapid that the London enſurance engine was near being burnt, and ſeveral of the firemen belonging to it were terribly ſcorched in bringing it away. It is ſuppoſed to have been wilfully ſet on fire, as three perſons were ſeen getting over the wall into Tabernacle Walk, juſt before the fire broke out, one of whom was heard to ſay, "we have done it effectually." His Majeſty's pardon, and a reward by Mr. Flight, are promiſed to any accomplice on the diſcovery of the other two.

A letter from Jamaica ſays, that in conſequence of a ſhip's being ſeen hovering off that iſland, taking obſervations on the harbour, fortifications, &c. a frigate went out and carried her into Port Royal harbour. She proved to be a Spaniſh veſſel, and had ſeveral engineers on board.

Within this month not leſs than ſeven young men, from 18 to 23 years of age, all bred to trades, ſome of their friends in eaſy circumſtances, others affluent, none in diſtreſs, at once break forth, and contradict that maxim of Horace, *Nemo repente fuit turpiſſimus*, by becoming Macheaths, and moſt of the daring robberies lately committed round London have been perpetrated by theſe boys. They are all in cuſtody, and many of their parents ſinking with the ſevereſt ſorrow on their account. The true cauſes are a total ignorance of religion, miſtaken education, habits of luxury and expenſe, and the evil examples in parents and maſters; ſo that the minds of our youth are corrupted and prepared for the reception of every ſpecies of vice, and crimes are become as familiar to the minds of ſervants and apprentices as formerly their moſt innocent diverſions were.

Nov. 21. It is ſaid that a large body of merchants of the city of London, who have long been ſufferers by the diſputes between Great Britain and her colonies in America, intend to lay their caſe before the Houſe of Commons at the next meeting of Parliament, in order to be indemnified againſt the apparent conſequences of thoſe diſputes; and the application ſeems reaſonable. The merchants here, relying on the faith of the charters granted to the colonies, were tempted to riſk their fortunes in America, not ſuſpecting they ran any riſk that the trade in thoſe parts could ever be ſtopped, whatever diſputes the coloniſts might have with our Miniſtry; they have now ſeen the port of Boſton ſhut up, and a total ſtagnation of trade among the Americans, who are ſubjects to Great Britain; and whatever may be the merits of the diſpute, it is certain that a large body of merchants in London, and all over the kingdom, are almoſt reduced to a ſtate of bankruptcy by the meaſures which the Miniſtry have thought proper to adopt; their goods which are abroad are prevented from coming to England, and they cannot receive remittances for the goods which they have from time to time ſhipped to their correſpondents abroad; ſo that unleſs the ſufferers here are indemnified by the Parliament, the confidence which has hitherto ſubſiſted between the American and Britiſh merchants will be weakened, even after the preſent diſputes are ſubſided, to the no ſmall detriment of a trade which has brought upwards of two millions ſterling annually into the Britiſh treaſury.

We have it from very reſpectable authority, ſays an evening paper, that the reſolutions relative to America are already taken in the Cabinet; which are, to let every thing remain in the unſettled ſituation they are at preſent for ſome time longer. What they promiſe themſelves from this conduct is, that either the Americans, by being pinched in their trade, and in their bellies, may give up their preſent demands; or, by being forced to acts of hoſtility, may oblige Government to take coercive meaſures in return.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *Nov.* 15.

"This day came on, at the palace of Holyrood Houſe, the election of ſixteen noblemen to repreſent the peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament.

"A liſt of the ſixteen Scots peers was ſent by the Secretary of State, as lately mentioned, to all the Scots peers, for their nomination. Upon the Earl of Morton's death, who was in the liſt, a letter was ſent, deſiring them to chooſe the Earl of Aberdeen in his place. Upon the Duke of Athol's death, who was alſo in the liſt, a third letter was ſent, deſiring them to chooſe the Earl of Caſſilis; in oppoſition to whom, the patriotick and independent Peers ſet up the Earl of Eglinton.

"After the oaths were put to the peers preſent, the Duke of Buccleugh gave in a paper to the clerk, which he deſired to be minuted, ſignifying his diſapprobation of the unconſtitutional interference of the Miniſtry, with regard to the Scots peers, and the inſult thereby put upon them; and declared, that he voted for the liſt, which he named, freely and independently.

"The Earl of Haddington, in a manly ſpeech, ſhewed his abhorrence of the miniſterial meaſures; and declared, that although he had a great regard for many of the noblemen nominated by the Miniſtry, yet he would not vote for any of them, excepting Lord Breadalbane, who had teſtified his diſapprobation of the miniſterial liſts, and was nominated on the occaſion by the Miniſtry unſolicited by him.

"The Earl of Haddington voted for the Earls of Breadalbane and Eglinton only.

"The Earl of Selkirk, in a warm and animated ſpeech, diſplayed that noble ſpirit which he had exerted on former occaſions. His Lordſhip, after ſtating the violation done to the conſtitution by the miniſterial interference, and the inſults offered to the Scots peers, moved, that ſince the efforts made by the peers formerly had not had the deſired effect a petition might be drawn up by the independent peers, deſiring his Majeſty to order his Miniſters not to interfere for the future in the elections of Scots peers. This motion was ſeconded by the Earl of Haddington. The Earl of Dalhouſie and Lord Cathcart ſaid, that it was an improper place and time to diſcuſs any point of that kind; that they would meet at any other place on a future day, and give their opinions on this queſtion. At preſent they were no regular court,

had no præſes, were ſubject to no rules, and, were debates of that kind to take place, the greateſt confuſion would enſue, and they would become rather like a Popiſh diet than a meeting of Scots peers. Lord Selkirk replied, that if the preſent meaſures were allowed to go on, the election of the peers of Scotland would indeed become like a Popiſh diet; but, like it too, he hoped the peers, when their liberties were infringed, would juſtify them with the points of their ſwords. His Lordſhip was at length prevailed upon to withdraw his motion for the preſent. He voted for the Earls of Breadalbane and Eglinton only.

"Beſides the above noblemen, the Earl of Aboyne and Lord Elibank nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſtruggle for liberty and independence.

"The ſixteen noblemen elected this day, to repreſent the peerage of Scotland in Parliament, are the Duke of Gordon, Earl of Caſſilis, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Abercorn, Earl of Galloway, Earl of Loudoun, Earl of Dalhouſie, Earl of Breadalbane, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of March, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Roſeberry, Earl of Bute, Lord Viſcount Stormont, Lord Viſcount Irwin, and Lord Cathcart.

"The Earls of Galloway, Dalhouſie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, and Caſſilis, are the new ones who come in, in place of the Duke of Athol, Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol."

Nov. 24. Yeſterday there was a grand circle at St. James's, but no Council, at which Lord North, Lord Rochford, and ſeveral of the Nobility and foreign Miniſters, were preſent. Their Majeſties dined at the Queen's palace, and in the evening went to Drury Lane playhouſe to ſee the paſtoral entertainment of the Maid of the Oaks, and the entertainment of the Mayor of Garrat.

Letters from Paris adviſe, that the vintage has this year ſurpaſſed any they have had in that kingdom ſince the year 1720.

The reſtoration of the ancient Parliament has raiſed the expectations of the French to the higheſt pitch. They expect now to be relieved from all their burthenſome taxes, and to be exalted, under the auſpices of the Duke de Choiſeul, to the higheſt pinnacle of glory.

Nov. 25. By the way of Paris, we learn that the Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and the Arts, at Lyons, have propoſed the following philoſophick queſtion, as a ſubject for a prize medal in the year 1776: *Whether the electricity of the atmoſphere has any influence on the human body?* And, *what are the peculiar effects of that influence?* The prize medal is to be a golden one, of the value of three hundred livres.

At Copenhagen, the life of the famous Norwegian, Chriſtian Jacobſen Drakenberg, is printed in the Daniſh tongue. This man was a very ſingular inſtance of longevity; he died in 1772, at the age of 146. He had ſerved in all the wars againſt the Swedes, in thoſe of Frederick III. Chriſtian V. and Frederick IV. He afterwards was taken priſoner by the Algerines, and was ſix years detained in ſlavery. At the age of 111 he married for the firſt time, and ſoon had the good (or ill) fortune to bury his wife, and not long before his death he again joined hands in wedlock.

The conduct of the Miniſtry in America is become ſo univerſally blamed, that ſome of the courtiers have ventured to ſpeak of it in the Drawing Room, where the talking freely of politicks is reckoned crime equal to any of the ſeven deadly ſins.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, *Sept.* 8.

"The General Congreſs is now ſitting, and conſiſts of deputies from every colony on the continent, except Quebeck and the two Floridas. You ſhall hear ſoon again from me, if they do not recommend a ſtop to all mercantile commerce with Great Britain. This congreſs is truly reſpectable; it conſiſts of about ſeventy Members, men of integrity, men of talents, choſen without ſolicitation, bribery, or corruption. I will not compare them to the Houſe of Commons in point of fortune and property, but I will not degrade them by making it a doubt whether the American Congreſs does not excel both Houſes of Parliament, in honour, honeſty, and publick ſpirit. All your publick papers tell us, both Houſes of Parliament are corrupt and venal; their acts againſt America ſpeak them tyrannical. Why is England put to the immenſe expenſe of ſending troops and ſhips of war to awe us into obedience? Is ſhe able, under ſuch a load of debts, to bear an increaſe? Is the Miniſtry weak enough to think we ſhall draw the ſword, when patience and forbearance of commerce will very effectually anſwer our purpoſe? America does not yet contain five millions of ſouls. In fifty years, according to the common courſe of population, ſhe may contain at leaſt ſixty millions. Will Great Britain then pretend to tax us, and enforce payment by her troops and navy?"

Nov. 28. The manly mode of reſiſtance adopted by the Americans, the ſpirited temper, yet determined conduct, ſo conſpicuous in their reſolutions, at once defeat the vile aſperſions of their adverſaries, and endear them to every Engliſhman, who has a ſingle ſpark of the heavenly flame of liberty kindled in his boſom. Where is now that diſtardly cowardice, where that mean ſubmiſſion, which the miniſterial writers predicted of the Boſtonians? Who cut the moſt deſpicable figure, the ſelectmen of Boſton, or that buckram-clothed bluſterer Governour Gage? The Americans have acquitted themſelves like heroes, worthy the deſcendents of Britons; whilſt the miniſterial reptiles, the footmen of government, have behaved in a moſt *daſtardly* manner. *Bobadil Gage*, like a bloated ſpider, lies intrenched within a circumvallation, which his *fears* prompted him to make; not that his military proweſs is to be called in queſtion, for he waits for nothing but Lord North's commands to fire at a crow, attack a flock of ſheep, or beſiege a windmill.

The firſt language of the enſuing Parliament ſhould be, *repeal*. The American acts ſhould be abrogated, and the *Quebeck Bill* (framed originally in the Parliament of *Paris*) ſhould be annulled with the utmoſt precipitancy. But the Houſe of Commons ſhould not ſtop here; they ſhould ſearch for the *author* of this *papiſtical bill*, and if they find him (like the Devil at the ear of Eve) inſtilling his pernicious principles into the ſovereign's mind, they ſhould have him dragged, like another *Mortimer*, from the foot of the throne, that the publick executioner might take meaſure of his *neck*.

Nov. 29. The farcical mummery of ſtate is now become ſo diſguſting to the ſenſible, and obnoxious to the good, that the one behold it with ſuperlative contempt, the other with extreme abhorrence. Of what avails the meeting of a *new* Parliament, when we ſuſpect the *influence* through which the members have been choſen? Of what avails the farce of diviſion, when a numerous majority are ready, at the Miniſter's command, to vote away the ſalvation of the human ſpecies? Is there more of *good* to be expected from this Parliament than the laſt? If ſome of thoſe iniquitous edicts which were paſſed by the late Houſe of Commons ſhould be *repealed*, the preſervation of the Miniſter's head, not a regard for the intereſts of this country, will dictate the repeal. If a *change of men* ſhould, for certain ſtate reaſons, be thought adviſeable, there is not the leaſt degree of probability that, in a reign like this, *a change of meaſures* ſhould take place; yet the one, without the other, would be ſhow without ſubſtance. Is any thing to be expected from the parties in oppoſition? *Lord Chatham* is the *only* man whoſe towering genius ſoars to the intellectual ſun, and finds an univerſe of too ſmall circumference for his vaſt mind to range in. Is there a chance that Lord Chatham ſhould be Miniſter? Not until this country ſhall be ingulphed in perdition; then, as to the laſt refuge from deſpair, will the people fly to Lord Chatham for political ſalvation. The advice of a ſkilful Phyſician is ſeldom taken until empiricks have endangered the life of the patient; a *Jacobite faction* muſt firſt deſtroy the commerce, abridge the liberty, leſſen the dignity, and overturn the juriſprudence of England, before the King's *ſtubborn virtue* will be prevailed on to ſeparate himſelf from the enemies of his crown. There ſeems, however, one conſolation left; the King's *friends* wither like autumnal leaves, they drop off apace, they die, though not by the hands of publick juſtice. Dyson's putrid remains are about to furniſh rich manure for a churchyard ſoil; the *owl* (ſignificant emblem of his *ſprightly* genius) will ſhortly *perch* on his tombſtone, and mope as chief mourner over his ſolitary virtues. Bute, indeed, ſtill *skulks* in a corner of life's theatre, and Jenkinson, his footman, yet puts manhood to the bluſh, by wearing its *form*; but Bradſhaw found the friendſhip of his gracious maſter ſo inſupportable that he preferred *ſuicide* to the intimacy, and cut his throat to get honourably rid of the connexion.

It appears, by a liſt publiſhed of the members elected for the new Parliament, that there are 119 new members for England, 7 for Wales, and 13 for Scotland; double returns for Helſtone and Milborne Port; and four vacancies, viz. for Cricklade, by the death of William Earle, Eſq; for Leiceſter, by the Hon. Thomas Noel's ſucceeding his father as Lord Viſcount Wentworth; for Saltaſh, by the death of Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; and for Salop, by the death of Lord Clive.

In the publick Advertiſer of yeſterday, there appeared the following article of intelligence from Rome: "Within theſe "few days ſeveral ſtrangers have arrived "here, ſaid to *be* (not *come*) from North "America. It is certain that they have "been twice at the palace of the *Pretender*, of whom they have had a private "audience, and it is whiſpered that they "have brought him ſome very advantageous propoſals; however, it is very "much *doubted* whether he will accept "them." Thus far this ingenious piece of information, which the conductor of the paper profeſſes to give to the publick "exactly in the ſame terms in which "it was communicated." The neceſſity of paſſing a ſingle obſervation on the falſity of this ſtory is entirely ſuperſeded; its abſurdity is too glaring not to ſtare common ſenſe in the face, and ſet vulgar credulity at defiance. When the Americans make overtures to the Pretender, then may we expect to ſee Bute at the head of a whiggiſh Adminiſtration, and Mansfield profeſſing a veneration for *Magna Charta*.

Laſt week the dealers in Spaniſh wool raiſed the price of that commodity 41. per cent. on account of the rupture between that kingdom and the Emperour of Morocco.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 18.

The Speech *of his Excellency Governour* FRANKLIN *to the General Aſſembly of New Jerſey, held at Perth Amboy on the 13th of January*, 1775.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

ALTHOUGH not more than ten months have elapſed ſince your laſt meeting in General Aſſembly, yet, as there are ſeveral matters of importance which require the particular attention of the legiſlature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an opportunity of tranſacting the publick buſineſs as was conſiſtent with your conveniency.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The ſupport of government having been expired ever ſince the firſt of October, I muſt recommend that matter to your early conſideration.

The barrack-maſter's accounts, for the expenditure of the money granted laſt year for the ſupply of the King's troops, ſhall be laid before you, as ſoon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

It would argue not only a great want of duty to his Majeſty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were I, on this occaſion, to paſs over in ſilence the late alarming tranſactions in this and the neighbouring colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourſelves in preventing thoſe miſchiefs to this country which, without your timely interpoſition, will, in all probability, be the conſequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular merits of the diſpute between Great Britain and her colonies, nor do I mean to cenſure thoſe, who conceive themſelves aggrieved, for aiming at a redreſs of their grievances. It is a duty they owe themſelves, their country, and their poſterity.

All that I would wiſh to guard you againſt is the giving any countenance or encouragement to that deſtructive mode of proceeding which has been unhappily adopted in part by ſome of the inhabitants of this colony, and has been carried ſo far in others as totally to ſubvert their former conſtitution. It has already ſtruck at the authority of one of the branches of the legiſlature, in a particular manner. And if you, Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, ſhould give your approbation to tranſactions of this nature, you will do as much as lies in your power to deſtroy that form of government of which you are an important part, and which it is your duty, by all lawful means, to preſerve. To you, your conſtituents have intruſted a peculiar guardianſhip of their rights and privileges; you are their legal repreſentatives, and you cannot, without a manifeſt breach of your truſt, ſuffer any body of men, in this or any of the other provinces, to uſurp and exerciſe any of the powers veſted in you by the conſtitution. It behoves you particularly, who muſt be conſtitutionally ſuppoſed to ſpeak the ſenſe of the people at large, to be extremely cautious in conſenting to any act whereby you may engage them as parties in, and make them anſwerable for, meaſures which may have a tendency to involve them in difficulties far greater than thoſe they aim to avoid.

Beſides, there is not, Gentlemen, the leaſt neceſſity, conſequently there will not be the leaſt excuſe, for your running any ſuch riſks on the preſent occaſion. If you are really diſpoſed to repreſent to the King any inconveniencies you conceive yourſelves to lie under, or to make any propoſitions on the preſent ſtate of America, I can aſſure you, from the beſt authority, that ſuch repreſentations, or propoſitions, will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater weight coming from each colony, in its ſeparate capacity, than in a channel of the propriety and legality of which there may be much doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two roads: One evidently leading to peace, happineſs, and a reſtoration of the publick tranquillity; the other inevitably conducting you to anarchy, miſery, and all the horrours of a civil war. Your wiſdom, your prudence, your regard for the true intereſts of the people, will be beſt known when you have ſhewn to which road you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford ſatisfaction to the moderate, the ſober, and the diſcreet part of your conſtituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps, for a time, give pleaſure to the warm, the raſh, and the inconſiderate among them; who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the preſent times, are not even now the majority. But it may be well for you to remember, ſhould any calamity hereafter befal them, from your compliance with their inclinations, inſtead of purſuing, as you ought, the dictates of your own judgment, that the conſequences of their returning to a proper ſenſe of their conduct may prove deſervedly fatal to yourſelves.

I ſhall ſay no more at preſent on this diſagreeable ſubject, but only to repeat an obſervation I made to a former Aſſembly on a ſimilar occaſion: "Every breach of "the conſtitution, whether it proceeds "from the Crown or the people, is, in "its effects, equally deſtructive to the "rights of both. It is the duty, there"fore, of thoſe who are intruſted with "government, to be equally careful in "guarding againſt encroachments from "the one as the other. But *it is* (ſays "one of the wiſeſt of men) *a moſt infal"lible ſymptom of the dangerous ſtate of li"berty when the chief men of a free coun"try ſhow a greater regard to popularity "than to their own judgment.*"

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 10.

FINCASTLE, *Jan.* 20, 1775.

IN obedience to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs, a meeting of the freeholders of this county was held this day, who, after approving of the aſſociation framed by that auguſt body in behalf of all the colonies, and ſubſcribing thereto, proceeded to the election of a committee, to ſee the ſame carried punctually into execution, when the following Gentlemen were nominated: Reverend Charles Cummings, Colonel William Preſton, Colonel William Chriſtian, Captain Stephen Trigg, Major Arthur Campbell, Major William Inglis, Captain Walter Crockett, Captain John Montgomery, Captain James M'Gavock, Captain William Campbell, Captain Thomas Madiſon, Captain Daniel Smith, Captain William Ruſſell, Captain Evan Shelby, and Lieutenant William Edmondſon.

After the election, the committee made choice of Colonel WILLIAM CHRISTIAN for their chairman, and appointed Mr. David Campbell to be clerk.

The following addreſs was then unanimouſly agreed to by the people of the county, and is as follows:

To the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, junior, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon, and Edmund Pendleton, Eſquires, the Delegates from this colony who attended the Continental Congreſs held at Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAD it not been for our remote ſituation, and the Indian war which we were lately engaged in, to chaſtiſe thoſe cruel and ſavage people for the many murders and depredations they have committed amongſt us (now happily terminated, under the auſpices of our preſent worthy Governour, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore) we ſhould before this time have made known to you our thankfulneſs for the very important ſervices you have rendered to your country, in conjunction with the worthy Delegates from the other provinces. Your noble efforts for reconciling the Mother Country and the Colonies, on rational and conſtitutional principles, and your pacifick, ſteady, and uniform conduct in that arduous work, entitle you to the eſteem of all Britiſh America, and will immortalize you in the annals of your country. We heartily concur in your reſolutions, and ſhall, in every inſtance, ſtrictly and invariably adhere thereto.

We aſſure you, Gentlemen, and all our countrymen, that we are a people whoſe hearts overflow with love and duty to our lawful ſovereign George III. whoſe illuſtrious houſe, for ſeveral ſucceſſive reigns, have been the guardians of the civil and religious rights and liberties of Britiſh ſubjects, as ſettled at the glorious Revolution; that we are willing to riſk our lives in the ſervice of his Majeſty, for the ſupport of the Proteſtant religion, and the rights and liberties of his ſubjects, as they have been eſtabliſhed by compact, law, and ancient charters.

We are heartily grieved at the differences which now ſubſiſt between the parent ſtate and the colonies, and moſt ardently wiſh to ſee harmony reſtored, on an equitable baſis, and by the moſt lenient meaſures that can be deviſed by the heart of man.

Many of us, and our forefathers, left our native land, conſidering it as a kingdom ſubjected to inordinate power, and greatly abridged of its liberties. We croſſed the Atlantick, and explored this then uncultivated wilderneſs, bordering on many nations of ſavages, and ſurrounded by mountains almoſt inacceſſible to any but thoſe very ſavages, who have inceſſantly been committing barbarities and depredations on us ſince our firſt ſeating the country. Theſe fatigues and dangers we patiently encountered, ſupported by the pleaſing hope of enjoying thoſe rights and liberties which had been granted to Virginians and were denied us in our native country, and of tranſmitting them inviolate to our poſterity. But even to theſe remote regions the hand of unlimited and unconſtitutional power hath purſued us, to ſtrip us of that liberty and property with which God, nature, and the rights of humanity, have veſted us. We are ready and willing to contribute all in our power for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government, if applied to conſtitutionally, and when the grants are made by our own repreſentatives; but cannot think of ſubmitting our liberty or property to the power of a venal Britiſh parliament, or to the will of a corrupt miniſtry.

We by no means deſire to ſhake off our duty or allegiance to our lawful ſovereign, but on the contrary ſhall ever glory in being the loyal ſubjects of a Proteſtant prince, deſcended from ſuch illuſtrious progenitors, ſo long as we can enjoy the free exerciſe of our religion, as Proteſtants, and our liberties and properties, as Britiſh ſubjects.

But if no pacifick meaſures ſhall be propoſed or adopted by Great Britain, and our enemies will attempt to dragoon us out of thoſe inеſtimable privileges which we are entitled to as ſubjects, and to reduce us to a ſtate of ſlavery, we declare, that we are deliberately and reſolutely determined never to ſurrender them to any power upon earth, but at the expenſe of our lives.

Theſe are our real, though unpoliſhed ſentiments, of liberty and loyalty, and in them we are reſolved to live and die.

We are, Gentlemen, with the moſt perfect eſteem and regard, your moſt obedient ſervants.

Queries for the COLLECTOR *of the upper diſtrict of James River.*

HOW comes it to paſs, Sir, that you, contrary to your inſtructions, ſhould preſume to import and ſell goods, not only in partnerſhip with others, but on your own bottom, and by conſignment likewiſe?

Do not your inſtructions run in the following terms, viz. "You ſhall not, "either in your own name, or the name "or names of any other perſon or perſons, "or in company or partnerſhip with any "other, directly or indirectly, trade as a "merchant, for yourſelf, or a factor or "agent for any other, in or for any goods, "wares, or merchandiſe?"

If you act in this manner (which it can be proved you have, and ſtill continue the iniquitous practice) ought you not to be ſuperſeded, and a more worthy man appointed in your ſtead?

Is not the office of a paltry Exciſeman in England a much more proper occupation for you than a Collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, who is generally dubbed with the title of Eſquire?

How came you, after delivering up ſome goods, which you lately imported, to the Williamſburg Committee (as was your duty) and after one of the members of it became ſecurity for the forthcoming of the goods, to have the meanneſs and audacity

to ſtop thoſe very goods when coming paſt your door from Burwell's ferry, and afterwards refuſe to let the purchaſers have them?

Ought you not, for the above crimes (as well as for many others, a liſt of which might be produced) to be held up to publick deteſtation; and, if you do not aſk pardon of God, your King, and your Country, to be made an example of?

N. B. How dare you demand, and receive, greater fees than you are by law authoriſed to do?

LAST Sunday night Colonel William Chriſtian arrived in town from Fincaſtle, and, we hear, brings the diſagreeable intelligence that ſome miſchievous people of Pennſylvania have been lately among the Shawaneſe, endeavouring to prejudice them againſt the Virginians, by raiſing jealouſies in their minds reſpecting the late treaty of peace, which they told the Indians Lord Dunmore had only made with them at that time for his own convenience, that he might be ready to fall upon them again in the ſpring, and totally extirpate their nation. To counteract ſuch villainous proceedings, his Excellency the Governour has ſent up one of the Shawaneſe hoſtages, under the protection of Colonel Chriſtian, to quiet the minds of his countrymen; which there is little doubt of his being able to effect, from the very kind treatment he and his companions have experienced ſince their arrival in this city.

Some little time ago, the Shawaneſe Indians applied for leave to go to the late field of battle to bury their dead (moſt part of whom they had only time to hide) and were accompanied thither by Captain Ruſſel, of Fincaſtle; who learned from the Corn Stalk (their principal headman) that he had loſt upwards of 100 of his people in that engagement, 80 being killed on the ſpot, and a great number wounded, 20 of whom have ſince died in the towns.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers have laid out a town on *James* river, below the Great Mountains in *Amherſt* county, in *Virginia*, and near the upper end of navigation with ſmall craft in ſaid river, in a very healthy convenient place for trade and tradeſmen, where good wheat may yearly be bought for 2s. 6d. per buſhel, and Indian corn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per buſhel, and other grain on very reaſonable terms, alſo good fat beef from 1d. halfpeny to 2d. per pound, and fat hogs from 2d. to 3d. per pound; and being determined to do every thing in our power to promote the ſaid town, and encourage all its inhabitants, we hereby give publick notice thereof. Likewiſe, that we rent lots in the ſaid town (called *Bethel*) for lives, or any terms of years, 5s. per year the firſt ſeven years, 10s. per year the next ſeven years, and 15s. per year the next ſeven years; alſo will rent ſeveral acres of land, convenient thereto, at 2s. 6d. per acre yearly rent, and give the firſt ſettlers ſome timber for building. The trades moſt wanted in the ſaid town, at this time, are, a good Blackſmith, a Tailor, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, a Cutler, a Cabinet Maker, a Wheelwright, and perſons that underſtand mines, there being great and many ſigns of tin, lead, and copper; and as the land there about is very fertile and kind for flax, hemp, or any ſort of grain, we are deſirous of eſtabliſhing a linen factory, a rope work, and brewhouſe, ſo that all perſons well ſkilled in the ſaid trades, that ſettle in the ſaid town, may expect all reaſonable encouragement from

NICHOLAS DAVIES.
HENRY LANGDON DAVIES.

Juſt come to hand, and ſold by Alexander Purdie *at his Printing Office,*

THE American *edition of* CAPTAIN COOK'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, *publiſhed by Dr.* Hawkeſworth, *in two volumes 8vo; the price of the bound copies* 12*s.* 6*d. thoſe in marbled paper* 10*s. The* Engliſh *edition of this book, in three volumes 4to, coſts four guineas. -- Alſo a number of* POLITICAL PAMPHLETS, *on the preſent ſtate of* American *affairs.—Likewiſe for ſale, the* COURT KALENDAR, *and* LADIES MEMORANDUM BOOK, *for this preſent year.*

NOTICE *is hereby given to all thoſe who have not already given in their claims againſt* Robert Johnſon, *deceaſed, of* Orange *county, to do it immediately; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment, as the adminiſtration will ſoon be given up, by*

GRACE JOHNSON,
ANDREW SHEPHERD, Adminiſt.

To be SOLD,

THE *purchaſe I lately made of* Warner Waſhington, *Eſq; conſiſting of an exceeding good brick houſe with five windows in front, a very good kitchen and laundry, coach houſe with ſtables (the latter entirely new) negro quarters, &c. together with* 2000 *acres of land, more or leſs, whereof about* 500 *acres adjoin to the houſe, and the reſt in two tracts, contiguous to each other, lies at but a little diſtance; on one part of which are two new corn houſes, and ſufficient quarters for negroes, the other part let out to three under tenants. Alſo an exceeding well watered mill now in hand (which before the addition of a new ſluice) was let at* 100 *barrels of corn a year. Likewiſe all the ſtock of horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes, belonging to the farm,* Engliſh *and country made ploughs, carts, waggon, axes, and all other implements of huſbandry, together with all or any part of the corn, wheat, fodder, and the reſt of the ſtock in hand and in the ground. Alſo the ſtock of negroes, conſiſting of eleven men, three women, and eight children, will be all ſold together with the land, or ſeparately, as the purchaſer may chooſe. All, or any part of the houſehold and kitchen furniture (plate and pictures excepted) linen, china, books, &c. with the ſtock of liquors in the cellar, will be diſpoſed of. Likewiſe an exceeding good coach and phaeton almoſt new, a one-horſe chair, and the coach and ſaddle horſes, with two very fine brood mares, one if not both with foal, and three fine colts juſt fit for uſe. A ſufficient diſcount will be made for ready money, which will be expected for moſt of the articles, and for the houſe and land alſo a proportionable abatement; but credit will be allowed the purchaſers if deſired, upon giving approved bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcriber, who intends to quit the colony in a few months, or ſooner, if he poſſibly can ſettle his affairs therein.*

JONATHAN WATSON.

*** *The plantation being ſituated on* Pianketank *river, its landing is very convenient to fiſh and oyſters. It has alſo been long remarkable for its fine peach orchards.*

N. B. *If the houſe, land, &c. be not diſpoſed of before next* April *meeting, the carriages and horſes will then, or very ſoon after, be ſold by auction.*

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black Steer about fifteen or ſixteen years old, a white ſpot on his off thigh, and marked with a crop in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

ZACHARIAH HUNDON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bright bay Mare about four years old, four feet high, one of her hind feet and part of the other white, ſome white in her forehead, a ſprig tail, and branded on the near buttock 3. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

SAMUEL HAM.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 20, 1775.

THE *ſeveral counties and corporations in this colony are requeſted to elect* DELEGATES *to repreſent them in convention, who are deſired to meet at the town of* Richmond, *in the county of* Henrico, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* March *next.*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, Moderator.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT,
Cabinet maker, in *Francis* ſtreet,
WILLIAMSBURG,

STILL carries on that buſineſs in all its branches, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be ſupplied with any ſort of cabinet work, in the beſt and neateſt manner. I return my moſt grateful thanks to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who were pleaſed to favour me with their commands, and hope for a continuance of their favour; which, to merit, ſhall always be the ſtudy of their moſt humble ſervant.

*** I ſhould be glad to take one or two apprentices, of bright geniuſes and good diſpoſition, and whoſe friends are willing to find them in clothes.

Five per cent. diſcount for ready money.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday *the* 15*th of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, on the land belonging to the ſubſcriber, adjoining Colonel* Robert Bolling's *land, on* Namozeen *creek, in* Dinwiddie *county,*

THIRTY *Virginia* born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, with all the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and all the corn, fodder, and implements of huſbandry on the plantation. Credit will be allowed on giving bond, with ſecurity, till the firſt day of *January* 1777; and if the bonds are not diſcharged within one month after they become due, they are to bear intereſt from the date.

ABRAHAM SMITH.
HENRY LOCHHEAD.

WANTED,

AN apprentice to a ſtore, a young lad, of genteel parentage, with a tolerable good education, and about 15 years of age. Such a perſon, coming well recommended, will meet with ſuitable encouragement by applying to the printer.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Stafford* county, near *Boyd's Hole*, the 27th of *Auguſt* laſt, a negro fellow named HARRY, *Virginia* born, about five feet high, remarkably black, and is very fond of playing on the fiddle, though but a poor hand. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 3l. reward beſides what the law allows.

TOWNSHEND DADE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

COMMITTED to the publick jail, a runaway negro man named *Goliah*. He ſays he belongs to Mr. *John Jones* of *Hampton*, is about 23 years old, middle ſize, and his clothing ſuch as field negroes commonly wear. His owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

tf PETER PELHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, two MARES, one a black about ten years old, four feet five or ſix inches high, a blaze face, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a white ſpot on her left hip, trots and paces, and branded on the near buttock I B. The other is a light gray, about twelve years old, four feet four inches high, trots and paces, has no brand, but had a ſmall bell tied on with a rope. Poſted and appraiſed, the black to 8l. and the gray to 5l.

NIMROD FERGUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a black HORSE about three years old, four feet five inches high, a few white hairs in his forehead, part of his off hind foot white, and branded on the near ſhoulder B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

GEORGE BROWN.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.